CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1841. NUMBER 17.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR,
Is published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.
TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.
If subscribers wish their papers stopped they must notify me to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other place wherever he may have ordered it until I am legally notified to the contrary.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.
All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For three insertions, one square or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding twelve, $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, $1 50; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, $2 00; one sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

Agricultural Department.

On the Application of Manures.

A large number of farmers and gardeners held another meeting in Framingham on Monday the twelfth inst. and discoursed on the subject of the best modes of applying manures to fields and gardens. As they differ much on this point both in theory and in practice the members present were requested to state the result of their own experience as well as their general views on the subject.

Major Wheeler was inclined to the opinion that we never lose any of the virtue of manures by burying them deeply in the soil—that if we derived less advantage from this practice during the first season we were remunerated in the second—he had dug his garden two feet deep in some places and buried a part of his manures at that depth, and he had found that the roots of his beans and other vegetables generally always descend as low as the manure extended—he had always taken notice that the more deeply the manures were buried and mixed with the soil the better were the plants to resist the effects of drouth, and that whenever he had manured a deep soil, though in a sandy soil, his garden had not suffered with drouth in the dryest season—he did not believe in the doctrine that any valuable portion of manures washed down to any great depth—he thought the roots of plants would always extend as low as the manure applied were to be found.

Mr. Stone thought he had seen several fields in which the manures had been buried too deep in the soil, and he named several cases where a heavy coat of manure had been ploughed in under a green sward furrow and there suffered to lie unmoved through the season, and the crops showed that if the roots had reached the manure it had not been of great benefit to them—and he remarked that the following season the harvest was no better than in cases where the manure had been laid near the surface on its first application—he admitted however that in some cases the land was heavy and clammy and in the others there was a stiff subsoil.

Mr. Dean observed that as all manures must assume a liquid or a gaseous form before they could become food for plants he thought it probable that we lost a valuable portion of them in consequence of their leaching down far below the reach of plants when we buried them deep in the soil—he did not see why the liquid matter could not descend with as much facility as water—and though he did not hold to the uncertain chemist that the essence of dung might be found infecting the water in a well a hundred feet in depth, he thought it often sank so low as to be of no benefit to the cultivator. He agreed with the chairman that we derive the greatest benefit from our manures when we take the trouble to form compost heaps and throw in much extraneous matter with the dung from the stable—that in such cases we lay them nearer the surface without much loss from evaporation—that gases would always rise from them in composition and some of these gasses were lost when there were not plants on the ground to absorb them. He chose the use of compost manures and to bury these but slightly in the soil.

Major Wheeler said he could not consider any valuable part of manures to be lost by being buried deeply—he thought if they were so buried as to prevent evaporation they might be kept a long time, and if they did not operate so powerfully during the first season we must eventually have the full benefit of them—they could not be lost. He said an experiment had been made of leaching a quantity of manure through a body of sandy loam placed in the bottom of a barrel, the bed of manure being one or two inches thick above the loam, and the body of loam being one or two feet in depth—that water draining through this mass would issue out pure and sweet—that in this case all the salts valuable for vegetation must have lodged in the sand and have separated from the water.

Doctor Dean replied that we must be cautious of being led astray by theorists, and he reminded us of an eminent dispute between Judge Buel and T. G. Fessenden, Esq.—the latter contending that plants draw all their nourishment from the atmosphere, while the former thought they must receive some food from the soil.—He said he had known large quantities of manure spread on a field and buried deeply with a plough: and this in a sandy soil or a sandy loam—that neither the first nor the after crops were answerable to the quantity of manure applied—that better harvests had been obtained on the same field with far less manure applied more near the surface. He had often heard of wells that were infected in consequence of their proximity to cow-yards though they were several feet distant, and he thought this good evidence that the salts of manure descended far below the roots of plants.

Major Wheeler thought this was not conclusive evidence as the soil might be of an open and porous nature, and in such case large quantities of the cow-yard water standing for a long time might penetrate [illegible] feet—the whole body of the surface and subsoil becoming gradually impregnated. But that a common dressing of manure would never cover the soil with a coating half an inch thick, therefore there was no chance of impregnating the soil to any great depth below where the roots of plants ought to run.

Doctor Dean said he bought a field a few years ago, the soil of which was a sandy loam and it had been reduced so low by cropping that the vegetable growth upon it was very light, consisting in part of white birch—that he carted on not less than a hundred loads to the acre, of peat muck which he found near this field—that he first put it in heaps on the field and carried out stable manure and mixed this with the muck—after some fermentation had taken place he applied this compost near the surface covering it up as much as a harrow or a cultivator would cover it—that he now obtains excellent crops, and he thinks he has in some degree altered the nature of the soil and made it permanently better than if he had applied nothing but stable manure—he said his crops have ever been better, even on light soils, when he but slightly covered his manures.

Mr. Alexander Eames gave an instance of the importance of making the soil loose in the neighborhood of trees—he said he had an apple tree back of his house, that for several years had borne no fruit, it was surrounded with green sward. But for the last few years it had become a constant bearer—he knew of no cause for this but the fact that he had, a few years ago dug a hole and formed an ice cellar under ground one rod from the tree placing timbers and planks about the sides—that on taking up these planks and timbers he found a great abundance of the roots of the tree on every side and underneath the ice cellar, and there was no doubt this loose earth affording a good bed for the roots was the cause of the change that took place in the tree.

But little was said this evening on the subject of transplanting as we had no time. Mr J. Edmunds said he had been successful in raising peach trees from the stone. He keeps the stone in a dry place till spring, then cracks it and takes out the meat; soaks it a while in warm water and then plants it. He says nearly all will vegetate when treated in this manner. Mr E. lives on a side hill where the frosts of spring as well as the borer generally keep at a respectful distance from peach trees—they are more certain to produce annually here than in any district with which we are acquainted.

One meeting more at the same place will be held on Monday next, precisely at 7 o'clock P. M. All who do not think they have arrived at perfection in farming and gardening may gain something by attending.

Charcoal for Sheep.

A gentleman who owns a large real estate in Maine tells us that sheep are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it in considerable quantities. He names several instances in which they have been known to thrive rapidly and to rid themselves of ticks when they could have access to coal and coal dust. Our friends who keep sheep will do well to consider whether free access to a coal-pit would not prove as useful to sheep as to hogs, and tend to prevent or to mitigate the diseases to which they are subject. We are inclined to think it probable that coal dust would prove very unwelcome to ticks and to other vermin which find a harbor in the coats of animals, but we have never tried it.

If any of our friends have facts within their knowledge relating to this subject they will much oblige us by communicating them for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wash Applied to Apple Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir: *In the spring of 1839, I took from the nursery, and set out, something* [illegible] with lice; I was advised to wash them with potash water to clear them off, however I neglected to do it that season; the trees all lived and grew more or less, some of their branches at least a foot.

During the season I saw it recommended in the Boston Cultivator more than once, to wash apple-trees with potash dissolved in water, a pound of potash to half a pailful of water; subsequently it was stated in the Cultivator that it was no matter how strong the wash should be made, that it would clean the tree of lice, moss, &c., and recommended also to destroy the eggs that produce the borers, and the borers themselves when first hatched.

In June, 1840, I procured one pound of potash and dissolved it in about two-thirds of a pailful of water, and washed the trees from the branches to the roots; before I washed the trees I cut away all the sprouts from their trunks; some of their branches had at that time grown about a foot in length that season; I put on the wash and found that it killed lice and moss, but not exactly the trees; but it put a stop to their growth, scarce a branch grew an inch afterwards; but a plentiful growth of suckers came out from the lower part of their trunks, which I cut away in August, some of them more than a foot long; the bark on their trunks where I washed exhibited a dry and shrivelled surface, and not that fulness of a healthy tree of thrifty growth, which I hope they will again assume; the loss of perhaps more than a year's growth of my trees will suffice to teach me the next time I wash my trees to use a little more water and less potash.

On examining the trees which I washed, in the autumn, I cut out from two of them some small borers that had cut their way just under the bark.

In the spring of 1840 before I washed my trees, I found that one of them had been during the winter completely girdled by mice, three or four inches, within about a foot of the ground; I was told that trees deprived of their bark in that way might be saved by nicely fitting the ends of scions in the bark above and bark below, that they might thus become conductors of sap over the part deprived of bark; after fitting several scions so as to unite the two parts, I bound on a covering of mortar, the kind I use for grafting, and the tree is yet alive, and like to live.

Yours with esteem, A. HILL.

Sherburne, April 5, 1841.

This is the first instance we have ever heard of in which trees have been suspected to be injured by the application of lye. We have often used it, and hundreds of others have used it when it was so strong that it would immediately turn the leaves yellow when it touched them, and when it would destroy entirely in two hours a new brush, made of hog bristles, which was used to wash the trees.

We now say to our correspondent with the utmost confidence that *his trees have not been injured by the wash.* If they have been injured—but this does not yet appear—the injury, if any, must have arisen from some other cause. If his trees grew a foot in height in the first season of their removal, 1839, then another foot before he washed them, in June 1840, he can *yet* have no reason to complain; for not one orchard in a hundred which we have seen has made better progress. We advise him to wait a few months, and then let us know how his trees look. If they "were infected with lice and moss" in 1839, and are now freed from both, they have gained two points, and we undertake to warrant they have lost nothing by being washed. If suckers were allowed to grow the first season, and were cut in June, it is no wonder that more appeared before the season was over.

Apple trees which are highly cultivated will sometimes have what is called their second growth, in August; but it is a very common thing for them to stop growing in June and prepare for winter; new sprouts will grow later than the proper limbs of the tree.

We have been endeavoring to obtain all the knowledge we could in relation to the borer, and we can have no doubt our strong wash would destroy the egg or the young worm—but in order to do this the egg should be first laid or the worm hatched. Lie applied to the root of the tree, *before the eggs are laid*, will have no tendency to destroy them. Now flies are not much in the habit of laying their eggs on trees in *June*—they prefer July and August. If any one intends to destroy **the egg or the young larvæ** by means of a wash, he should apply that wash *after* the the mother has chosen for the worm that is, at the foot of the tree—at, or just **below the surface** of the soil.

We hope our orchardists will carefully examine their trees in August, and search for the eggs of the borer. They will often find nine or ten of these eggs placed in this position— ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ —and if our wash is strong enough to make the bark curl, we incline to think these eggs will curl also. From our best advices the young *larvæ* are hatched in September, when they at once enter the bark of the tree in its most tender part.

Our correspondent's mode of splicing a tree that had been barked by mice, has been often practiced with success. Mr. Hill will much oblige us by letting us hear again from his young orchard. If the wash which we have so often recommended, and which has proved in a thousand instances so beneficial, has in any case been detrimental, the public should know it, and, if possible, ascertain the cause. The neighbors of Mr. H., the Messrs. Leland, who have often used this wash, will tell Mr. H. that if his trees are injured he must ascribe the injury to some other cause than to a wash made up of half a pail of water and one pound of potash. [Ed.

Premium List.

[Concluded.]

Are your cows of native, foreign, or mixed breed?

What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheese, and what proportion of it new milk?

How many sheep do you keep, and what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

What do you feed them upon, during the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog-styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for their labor?

What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

The trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, before the first day of October next.

Form of Application.

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq., Boston.

SIR,—The subscriber, living in the town of hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is *in* grass, $75

Premium to be claimed in December, 1841 or 1842.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

Vegetable and Grain Crops.

For ditto on half an acre, 15
" mangel-wurtzel, 30
" ditto on half an acre, 15
" sugar beet, 30
" ditto on half an acre, 15
" ruta baga, 30
" ditto on half an acre, 15
" cabbages, free from earth when weighed, 20
" ditto on half an acre, 10

For the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas, beans, excepted) for home consumption and not for sale: raised for sale: raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, $30

For the greatest quantity on an acre—
Of Indian corn, (not less than 80 bushels, 75 lbs., in the ear, to be considered a bushel,) $30
" wheat, not less than 25 bushels, 20
" barley, not less than 45 bushels, 20
" rye, not less than 30 bushels, 20
" dry peas, either broadcast or in drills, 25
" dry beans, not less than 10 bushels, 25
" mustard seed, 20

It is to be understood the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be put in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall with one other person make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyer.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1841.
2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. At least forty bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed, (except onion and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 56 lbs free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the locust tree, $100

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the borer which attacks the apple tree, $50

For the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop—the kind of crop—when sowed and when ploughed *in*, $50

For any newly invented agricultural implement or machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 dollars, according to the importance of the invention.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, $20

Manures.

For the best dissertation on different manures, and on their practical application to the various soils in this Commonwealth. $100

Apple Orchards.

For the best apple orchard, in any county of the Commonwealth, planted out not less than two, nor more than ten years before April, 1841—regard being had to the number and condition of the trees, the kind of fruit, and the mode of treatment, which must be described, $50

For the second best, 30

Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of September next.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, manures, experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense to Benj. Guild, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood that, whenever merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall all have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstance of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any fraudulent or disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded, on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees.

PETER C. BROOKS,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
JOHN C. WARREN,
HENRY CODMAN,
Committee.

March, 1841.

Currants—Raspberries.

You cannot prune currant and gooseberry bushes to standards. Nature never intended them for trees, and it is seldom safe to violate her intentions. She designed them for bushes, and bushes, it is best to allow them to be; but pruning them so as not to allow the limbs to interfere much with each other, and so as to exclude the decayed and dissected limbs.

About as pretty a fruit as families hereabouts can cultivate in their gardens, is a black raspberry or thimble berry. The bushes grow wild in most of our towns, and therefore, the original roots can be easily obtained; but they never produce so abundantly nor so sweet fruit in a wild state, as when cultivated in gardens.—They are hardy, will withstand any winter, are great, very great bearers, nothing injures them and the fruit is delicious, eaten fresh from the bush, or set upon the tea-table, with a little sugar and cream mixed with it. The berries, too, make excellent pies, preserves, &c. On the whole, they are a most agreeable and valuable fruit to cultivate. They make an elegant appearance growing, and a dozen bushes will supply an ordinary sized family with an abundance of the fruit for use in the season of them, besides enough for the best of preserves.—[Maine Cultivator.

These raspberries grow wild in all parts of Maine and they often continue to blossom and bear fruit for six weeks in succession. They may be cultivated with ease in any garden. [Ed.

APPLICATION OF THE RULE, "LIKE PRODUCES LIKE." A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into her own orchard, "for who knows," says she, "but it may bear the same kind of FRUIT."

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1841.

For Terms—See First Page.

A National Bank.

All persons who are in favor of trying a third time the bank experiment, place great stress on the indefinite article *a*. They admit that the late bank was a bad affair—badly constituted and badly managed—they declare their opposition to any such institution. But they say that we must have *a* bank, not *the* bank. Well what is to be the difference? What sort of thing will a bank be, when it comes to be defined, and when the details of the charter are drawn out? There may be some potent spell some hidden charm, covered over by that indefinite article of which we are wholly ignorant and which when our eyes shall be opened to the light, will make us the ardent advocates of "*a* bank." [N. Y. Sun.

We clip the above from a neutral paper which often discusses national questions ably and impartially but we cannot think that in arguing this question it shows its usual candour. We often discover in writers on this subject, a political bias which seems to warp the judgment but there is another bias which has had nearly as powerful a tendency to mislead—we refer to a local bias which has had an undoubted effect on the minds of a great number, and the city of New York is not entirely free from it. She has viewed Philadelphia, the seat of our two former national banks, as a rival city, and for many years she has not been well pleased to see an institution so powerful and so influential in a mercantile point of view established in that place.

Accordingly it was not displeasing to a majority in New York to witness the refusal of President Jackson to renew the Charter of the United States bank, and it soon became evident that she intended the "Great Emporium of Commerce" to be the great centre of banking operations. Her state bank paper was to pass through the Union and become a substitute for bills which had hitherto borne a national character, and though we heard a continual outcry from that quarter against banking, the Legislature was soon found busy—not in putting down banks—no, they had not the remotest idea of this—but what did they to check the evil of excessive banking? Why under the plea that all banking charters were improper monopolies they got up the absurd system of *Free Banking*. That is they made it lawful for any and every body who had any *lands or State Stock* of any description to set up banks and to strike off paper money in proportion to the appraised value of the lands and in proportion to the nominal value of the State Stock. This is the mode which New York adopted to put down or to check excessive banking!

But *The Sun* says there are many who are willing to try a third bank of the United States, not *the* United States Bank—but *a* United States Bank constituted better than the old one, and then asks "What is to be the difference?" And intimates that a new bank can be constructed in no better manner than the old one was.—We do not find the Sun ever arguing against their State Banks, or advocating a specie currency. No, that state has already shown how rapidly and how well she can multiply banking ancient systems—that it is not possible for that power to put a charter under any restrictions that should materially alter its character. We incline to think the *Sun* may be somewhat enlightened on this subject. If it had taken the ground that banking generally as it is carried on in this country is a great nuisance, if not a great curse, it would be able to maintain it with greater ease than to sustain the position that none can make banks equal to those of New York.

And first we would ask would not a bank which should be strictly forbidden to loan so much as half a million at a time to one individual—or say so much as a quarter part of that sum be likely to be more useful to the community and more safe to the proprietors than the old bank? Again, as all complaints of arbitrary expansions and arbitrary contractions would it not be an improvement to limit and restrict the issues of a new bank within more reasonable bounds? Banking with restricted issues would be less profitable at first to the stock holders, but the stock would be more safe and worth more than when greater risks are run, and to make the owners good for any supposed disadvantage arising from such restriction let the government demand less, or nothing if you please, in shape of a bonus. The state of Pennsylvania, be it remembered, sponged four millions and a half out of the old U. S. Bank in shape of a *bonus* for the privilege of manufacturing paper money and speculating at pleasure with its funds. A large bonus was paid to the national government by the old bank. If a new charter should be granted without demanding a *bonus* and a public officer should be appointed by the government to put *his name* on every *bill* so as to guard against an over issue of bills would not the public be more safe? Would not this be a material improvement on the old charter? It is easy enough to create a bank which shall be always safe if we take proper care to restrict the issue of *its bills*. But when the government adopts the sponging system and demands a large bonus of a bank, such an institution will be very likely to sponge the public.

Again we ask the Sun; would not a bank which was forbidden to act the merchant—which was forbidden to trade or speculate, be a safer and a better one than the Penn. U. S. Bank has ever been? It should not be the object of the government to make money by banking institutions—the public want a safe and convenient currency which will circulate through the Union, which the government need not fear to receive for its dues, and which will enable merchants to trade extensively in a more convenient manner than in ancient times when they were obliged to *barter* one commodity for another.

We see no reason to doubt that banking laws may be amended and improved as well as other laws—charters for such institutions cannot be more strictly guarded than they have been, we say let no more be granted either by Congress or by the state of New York.

Funeral Ceremonies.

Tuesday last was the day appointed for commemorating the calamity which the nation has suffered in the loss of its Chief Magistrate, W. H. Harrison. The day was not propitious for the occasion as the early morning gave tokens of a serious storm—yet the assembled crowds amounted to eight or ten thousand eager to manifest their respect for the memory of one who had recently held the most exalted station in our country and who in a remarkable degree had concentrated in his person the affections of his grateful countrymen. It was highly pleasing to witness the alacrity with which *all parties* joined in paying the last honors to the memory of a departed fellow-being who had long been conspicuous as a Statesman, a Defender of his Country, and a Benevolent Father of the people for whom he had often been called to legislate.

A very long and solemn procession marched through our principal streets from the Common down to Faneuil Hall, passing down Hanover Street to its northern extremity and around through Commercial and South Market Streets. Most of the stores and dwellings were decorated with badges of mourning—the pillars of the Tremont House were wound in black—the American House in Hanover Street was handsomely dressed in crape and a flag was extended from it across the street bordered with crape, and on it were stamped in conspicuous letters the last words of Harrison.

We were sorry to learn that not one half of those who marched in the procession could find a place in the old Hall to witness the performances there. Mr. Choate, the new member of the U. S. Senate delivered an excellent eulogy which occupied about fifty minutes and was listened to with the most perfect attention. Mr. Choate, in the midst of his enthusiastic eloquence, manifested great judgment and taste—he dwelt more on the honesty, the sincerity, the benevolence and fatherly kindness of the old Patriot than on any one splendid achievement which often captivates grosser minds who are less able to appreciate character—minds who place more value on one lucky stroke of policy, one fortunate hit, than on a long life devoted to the defence and amelioration of the condition of the oppressed.

One of the Hymns sung by the Choir abounds in such excellent simplicity we copy it for the use of our readers. It was written by Mr. Pierpont who often appears to advantage in productions of this kind.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Robed in sackcloth, dark and deep,
And with ashes on our head,
Father, we have come to weep
Round thy cold and lowly bed.

Hero, never shall the drum,
Never shall the savage yell
To disturb thy slumber come—
O, thou sleepest but too well!

Sleepest from thy home afar;
O'er that home the closing day
[illegible] such thy setting ray!

To thy glory in the West
Lifted were a Nation's eyes;
Patriot, thou hast sunk to rest,
Thou hast set, no more to rise.

Ruler, thou hast left a place
Loftier than a monarch's throne;—
Christian, through thy Father's grace,
One is given thee near His own.

The most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout the day. Many people from the adjoining towns aided in lengthening the procession, and two full and handsome military companies from Worcester showed an excellent and patriotic spirit. It is understood that one, the Worcester Guards, consisted exclusively of Whigs under Capt. George Hobbs—while the other, the Worcester Light Infantry, under Col. Ivers Phillips, was composed wholly of Democrats. Foreigners may learn from this how much they can calculate on our divisions when we have a national object in view.

We have only to regret that all who assembled could not hear the address.

A Pickpocket in the Procession.

A light fingered gentleman by the name of James Wilson, or Walsh, was brought to the Police Office on Wednesday on a charge of picking a stranger's pocket in the procession near Concert Hall. He was seen to crowd into the procession near that corner and to follow his file leader so close as to put him in danger by over-reaching, as the smiths say; he was then seen to raise the skirt of the stranger's coat and let drop his pocket book which he caught in his other hand. He then broke from the procession and got a few steps from it when he was immediately arrested in consequence of a hue and cry which was raised by several persons. When he found he was pursued he endeavored to drop the pocket book, but it was caught before it fell to the ground.

Wilson is about forty years old and is said to be an Englishman.

The Season.

The spring is uncommonly backward and many farmers fall short of hay. We learn that many farmers from Maine are now purchasing the article here to replace what they sold off last fall. It is a capital plan to have hay and pork enough to spare when it is scarce. We have known from experience the folly of selling short in autumn and being obliged to buy hay in the spring. Let us prepare now and provide a good store for another winter.

We are pleased to hear that the *Municipal Court* in the case of the notorious Williamson has ordered him to recognize with sureties in the sum of $5000. This looks much more "reasonable" than the former order, $20,000, of which we complained.

Editorial Pilfering.

Can the Editor of the Nashua Telegraph tell how he came possessed of the article entitled "Farm Work for March," published in his paper? Or can he of the Concord Courier tell where he found the production entitled, "Farm Work for April?"

It is sometimes amusing to see the awkward shifts of editors to palm upon their readers the editorial articles of Agricultural papers as their own, telling them, "We have practiced thus and thus." Whom can they mean by the pronoun "We?" It is a bad sign for a man to tear the label off of any article whether he found it in the street or in a newspaper.

Death of Richard Haughton, Esq.

Mr. Haughton has been for some years the proprietor and Senior Editor of the Atlas, a leading Whig paper of this city. He died very suddenly on Saturday last while preparing to sail to Europe in the steamer Acadia. His health had been precarious for some weeks previous and he had experienced one apoplectic fit, but he had attended to business as usual until an hour or two before the departure of the Acadia in which vessel he had engaged a passage and was entrusted with despatches from our Executive to the British Government.

British Right of Search. We learn from Baltimore that Capt. Wise of the Leonidas was brought to by a British Cruiser which fired into his vessel. After searching and detaining his vessel for some time under pretence that she was a slaver she was suffered to proceed on her voyage.

The Grasses.—We have just received Dr. Darlington's discourse delivered in Chester county (Penn.) on the character, properties, and importance to man of the natural family of plants called *Gramineæ*, or True Grasses. We shall examine it soon.

More Piracy. The Malek Adhel is charged with having committed more acts of piracy and her officers have been examined by the United States Court at Baltimore and committed for trial. We have not received the particulars.

Bank Robbery. The Planters' Bank of Georgia, located at Savannah, has been robbed of fifty-seven thousand dollars. The vaults were broken open and bills and specie to that amount were taken away. Five thousand dollars reward are offered for the rogues and money.

Post Master of Medford. Mr. Luther Angier of Medford has been reappointed Post Master of that town. He was removed from that office a year or two since.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

By Capt Chamberlain, of the schooner Francis, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, we learn the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the brig Opulence, together with a passenger, cook and four hands. She sailed from this port on the 28th ult, bound for Apalachicola, and on the 3d inst. was struck by a squall which threw her upon her beam ends; every thing was let go immediately, but she filled and went down in a few moments. As she was sinking, a sea washed off the upper part of the cabin deck, which Capt. Hawkins and the mates succeeded in reaching; the crew consisting of four men and cook, and a passenger, were lost...... of them, but although they had a signal of distress flying, the barque passed on, the sea was at this time washing over them. In the afternoon a schooner passed in like manner. They were washed from their frail support several times, but succeeded in regaining it, although many sharks were swimming around them. On the 5th no vessel passed in sight, but on the 6th they were observed and rescued by Capt Chamberlain, to whom they tender grateful thanks, not only for saving their lives but for his subsequent kindness and attention. When they got on board they were unable to stand. They had been on the wreck three days.

While floating on the wrecked fragment they had nothing to subsist on but the flesh of a dog which got upon it with them, which they killed. They lost every thing but the clothes they had on when the brig went down. [N. Y. Sun.

Too Bad.

James Brown, the keeper of a public house in Baltimore, was on Wednesday last tried in the Baltimore County Court, on an indictment for a rape committed on the person of Emeline Holt, a servant girl formerly in his employ. The trial had proceeded but a short time, before it became evident he was wholly innocent, and that the accusation was a devilish machination of a debased and abandoned girl. The district attorney threw up the prosecution, the accused was declared innocent, and was discharged.—This was his second trial on this indictment.—The offence was alleged to have been committed in November last. In January he stood trial, and was convicted, and he has remained in close confinement ever since the charge was made.—A new trial was granted on grounds which we do not remember. The accuser was the first witness on Wednesday, and before she had concluded, her testimony was so utterly contradictory of and at variance with her former evidence, as to satisfy the court, counsel, jury and audience, that she was a miserable perjured wretch; and Mr. Brown, who has narrowly escaped everlasting disgrace and a long confinement in the state prison, again stands among his fellow citizens an honored and free citizen. We wish him joy. [N. Y. Sun.

An attempt was made on Tuesday last by an individual whose name we did not learn, but who has been in the city the past winter, to take a mulatto girl belonging to Major Flourney off with him to New York, where we believe he belongs. It appears he visited the plantation of Major F. on Monday night last, took the girl away in a boat and brought her to town, and secreted her on board the brig Wilson Fuller.—Maj. F. missing the girl on Tuesday morning, hurried into town and gave notice to some of our constables of the fact, when they immediately started on the alert. One of them, Mr Lane, having suspicions that the fugitive was on board the Wilson Fuller, repaired to that vessel, just as she was about to leave the wharf, where he found the girl snugly stowed away in the forecastle. The miscreant concerned in this kidnapping business, we are sorry to say, made his escape by running to the lower end of the town, where he jumped into a boat and succeeded in getting on board of the brig as she passed down the river, and is now on his way to New York. [Savannah Republican.

Railroad Accident. In Wilbraham, on Thursday last, while a train of stone cars on the Western Railroad were proceeding after a load, the engineer, to avoid running over some cattle that were on the track, reversed the engine so suddenly that seven of the cars were broken, and a young man named John Whipple of Springfield, was killed, and another dangerously wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The funeral of the late President Harrison was celebrated with solemn pomp and circumstance in Philadelphia on Tuesday. All business was suspended and the people gave every evidence of deep and unaffected sorrow for the national bereavement.

The procession is estimated to have numbered from ten to fifteen thousand persons, and was one hour and three quarters passing a given point on the route.

At the Church several hymns were sung, and Bishop Onderdonk addressed the audience for about half an hour from the following words—"Man being in honor abideth not." The Ledger speaks of his address in the highest terms.—A hymn was then sung, and the funeral service was read, after which the audience withdrew.

Money plenty in New Orleans. One might suppose from the following that money was never more plenty than at present in the Crescent city.

Fanny Elssler had a benefit at the St Charles Theatre on the 3d inst. There were fully $6,000 in the House. The fair *danseuse* was literally pelted with roses. In one of the wreaths thrown to her, there was a pair of bracelets which cost $1,500. Others contained valuable presents, so that the gross receipts of the night could scarcely have been less than from $8,000 to $10,000. She has probably netted $20,000 by her engagement in that city. It is doubtful whether she will be re-engaged at St. Charles, or will dance at the Theatre D'Orleans.

Swindling. An adroit rogue at Cincinnati, under the name of W. M. Parker, lately swindled the Lafayette Bank of that city out of $13,000, by means of a forged certificate of deposite purporting to be from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

The Transcript says that a gentleman of this city yesterday morning received a letter from New York, stating that the same trick has been played with equal success in that city by a person [probably the same individual] who called his name Nathaniel Britton, on the Bank of America, by which means the rogue succeeded in getting $23,000. It is said that a reward of $5000 is offered in New York for the apprehension of the villain and the recovery of the money.

A Child tried for Arson. In the Baltimore County Court, on Saturday last, Christine Hause, a little white girl about 13 years of age, and very small for her years, was tried for arson, in setting fire to the stable of Wm. Beach, on the night of the 3d of March last.—Mr Beach resides about four or five miles out of Baltimore, and the child had been taken from the almshouse and bound to him, a little more than a year since, she being then about 12 years old. From the testimony and the child's confessions, there could be no doubt that she was the authoress of the mischief; but the Court and Jury believing no malice actuated her, she was acquitted.

Painful Accident. In Exeter, N. H., a few days since, a Mrs. Parker of that town, having occasion to be absent from her dwelling for a short time, left two small children, the youngest but a year old, in the care of a neighbor's son, who was six years of age. During the absence of its mother, the little fellow found a loaded gun, which he took for a plaything, and, while in his hands it unfortunately exploded. The shot entered the left breast of the youngest child and killed it instantly.

A Handsome Tribute. The Kingston Chronicle, a paper published in U. Canada, dresses in deep mourning that part of its columns which contains the announcement of the death of the President of the United States, and the proceedings of the various bodies in relation to that melancholy event. At Mauldin (U. C.) also, the British flag was displayed at half mast on the receipt of the intelligence. We hope these demonstrations will be met with a corres-

A sad casuality occurred at the store of Messrs. Swift & Nichols, corner of Water and Fletcher streets. A young man of 17, clerk in the store, said to be a nephew of Mr. Swift, while engaged in closing the iron shutters of the second story windows, lost his balance, and fell headlong to the pavement, and striking the stones, fractured his skull so seriously that no hope could be reasonably entertained of his surviving. [N. Y. Sun.

A Witness worth having. In the progress of the trial of Richmond, the colored man, indicted for forgery, at Philadelphia, before Judge Barton, on Friday, Col. Lee, the counsel for the defendant, called a colored man into the witness box, to testify to the defendant's good character. The witness said that all he knew about the defendant was that he had heard of his once having *stolen a hog!*

For the Rocky Mountains. The steamer Trapper, belonging to the American Fur Company, left St. Louis on the 7th inst. for the Yellow Stone River. On board were a large number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits, and the deck was strewed with their paraphernalia. She will be absent about four months.

Arrival of Mr Sparks. Among the passengers in the steam-ship Columbia, recently arrived at this port, was our countryman, Mr Sparks, the principal object of whose voyage to Europe was to procure original materials, relating to the history of America. We understand that his success has more than answered his expectations.

A Court House destroyed. The court house at Oregon city, Ogle county, Ill. was destroyed by fire on the 21st ultimo. It is supposed to have been done by the associates of six counterfeiters, confined at the time in the jail, about 30 or 40 feet distant, who expected to fire the jail, and thereby, in the confusion secure the escape of the counterfeiters.

City Mortality. The City Inspector of New York reports 163 interments in that city last week—44 men, 35 women, 53 boys, 31 girls 53 under 2 years of age—deaths by consumption 29.

In Philadelphia there were 98 deaths, adults 47, children 51.

In Boston there were 25 deaths.

Attempt to burn the Ship Wiscasset. James Holland, white, and James H. Oliver, mulatto, were examined on Monday before Judge Davis, of the United States District Court, in the Marshall's office, for an attempt to burn the whale ship Wiscasset, while on a voyage in the Pacific Ocean.

President Tyler, with his family, took possession of the white House on Friday. Ex-President Adams and Hon. Mr Southard paid their respects to his Excellency the same day.

Several members of the late President's family still remain occupants of the Presidential Mansion.

A starving man who committed theft was asked by a pious person if his conscience did not cry out to him "Forbear." "Alas!" replied he, "if it did, the cries of my stomach were so much louder, that they prevented me from hearing those of my conscience."

During the performance of the services in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, two gentlemen were robbed—one of several hundred dollars and valuable papers, the other of $800 in cash.

A young lady in Mobile has written a comedy, entitled "Will is Power," which was played a few evenings since at Caldwell's Theatre, in that city, and was completely successful. The Mobile journals speak in high terms of praise of the wit and elegance of this dramatic production.

The Ursuline Convent at New Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 7th inst., and part of the roof was torn off. The church was full at the time, but no person was injured, notwithstanding that the fluid made a circuit of the building, and passed out through a central window.

Fires in Cincinnati. On the 14th inst. two fires occurred in Cincinnati—one destroying Fagin's flour mill, with 700 barrels of flour and 3000 bushels of wheat. Loss about $20,000—no insurance. The other destroyed two frame buildings, belonging to Mr. Davis.

An old man was found, some ten days since, in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, shockingly and brutally mutilated. He died in a short time, refusing, to the last to divulge the name of the person who had been guilty of the outrage.

Mrs. Harrison had reached Cincinnati, on her way to Washington, on the morning on which the intelligence of her bereavement arrived at that city. She bore the affliction, it is said, much better than it was supposed she would be able to do.

Griswold, the young man who robbed the Bank of Western, New York of $500 a few weeks since, was tried at Rochester on Wednesday, convicted, and sent to Auburn prison for four years.

A fire occurred in Goshen, N. Y., on Friday morning week, which destroyed the Eagle Hotel, the extensive building adjoining known as the Mansion House, and some other buildings.

Cammeyer, the swindling police officer at New Orleans, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment at hard labor, and pay the cost of court.

The legislature of Maine adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of 103 days.

A ranting preacher and shoemaker, named John Norris, was on Saturday week committed to take his trial for bigamy. The pious gentleman had three wives living, added to which, he seduced one of his religious pupils, whom he taught to copy texts from the Bible.

The notorious Jesse R. Rhodes, who robbed the Commercial Coffee House some five years ago and was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison four years, was arrested in this city on Saturday by officer Dexter on a charge of having committed a robbery in Providence.

The officer who went from New York in pursuit of Mitchell, the forger, has returned without him. He found a Mr Mitchell at Wheeling, but not the one he wanted. It is now supposed that Mitchell has gone to England.

Distressing Accident. On Tuesday last a little boy, aged four years, son of Mr. Edward Maxwell, No. 4 Gridley street, was so much injured by his clothes taking fire that he has since died.

A child was run over on Monday afternoon, in Pitt street by a heavily loaded truck, and at the time, it was taken up for dead. But it now appears quite cheerful, and is apparently doing well.

Messrs. Brown and Bell, of New York, have just completed two steam frigates for the Spanish Government, which are said to be equal to anything of the kind afloat.

Drowned. A boat containing three men was capsized in the North River, on Sunday afternoon, and two of them named Morton and Bass, were drowned.

He that has no bread to spare, should never keep a dog.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Cultivator can hand their money to the Postmaster, who will send it by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscriptions, agreeably to the terms which are printed on every paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George Rockwell to Miss Anna R. Grant.

In Milton, Mr. Thomas W. Kennedy, of Alton, Ill. to Miss Mary J. daughter of Walter Cornell, Esq. of M.

In New York, Smith D. Sturtevant, Esq. to Miss Cordelia Fedora, daughter of Capt. Edward Hammond, of Cambridge, Mass.

In Cambridge, Mr. John B. Cook to Miss Susan M. Hunnewell, daughter of William Hunnewell, all of C.

In Medfield, 11th inst, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Timothy Lawrence, Esq. to Miss Maria Lane.

In East Bridgewater, by Rev. B. Sandford, Mr. Josiah P. Reynolds to Miss Susan D. Hayward, both of E. B.

In April 20, by Rev. E. Smalley, Mr. Silas H Goodnow of Fitchburg, to Miss Elizabeth L. Lyon.

In Shrewsbury, by Balch Dean, Esq. Mr. Jonas Baker to Miss Buela Knowlton.

In Marlborough, Mr. Ira H. M. Brown of Berlin to Miss Amelia Houghton of Stow.

In Framingham, April 14, by Rev. William Barry, Mr. James W. Brown to Miss Mary Jane Brewer, daughter of Rufus Brewer.

In Harvard, April 13, by Rev. Mr Fisher, Newell Fuller, Esq. to Miss Jane Davis.

In Ellsworth, April 1, Rev. Jonah Peabody of Bolton, to Miss Mary L., youngest daughter of the late George Herbert of E.

In Dayton, Ohio, by Rev. E. Allen, Mr. Oliver Kittredge, formerly of Brookfield, Mass. to Miss Lucretia George.

DEATHS.

In Lunenburg, April 19th, Mr. Jonathan Sanderson, aged 75 years. He was a good husband, a kind and affectionate father, and a worthy member of society. He was truly resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father. He has left numerous friends to mourn his loss, and may God in his mercy protect and comfort them.

In Oakham, April 10, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Levi Howe, formerly of this town, 50.

In Millbury, April 1, Mrs. Almira, wife of Capt. Jos. Griggs, 45.

In Cambridgeport, 17th inst. Mr. Wm. L. Faulkener, 23.

In Billerica, Mrs. Lucy, widow of the late Jeremiah Crosby, 72.

In East Bridgewater, William H, only child of Waldo Hayward, Jr, 9 mos.

In South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vt. on the 4th inst, the Rev. and venerable Asa Lyon, in the 79th year of his age. 'Father Lyon,' as many have been accustomed to call him, was a native of Massachusetts.

In Charlton, April 6, widow Rebecca Fitts, 84.

In Princeton, March 31, James Mason, Jr, 5 years.

In Westminster, April 13, very suddenly, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Mr. Timothy Fessenden, and daughter of Maj. Nathan Raymond, 35.

In Brimfield, July 5, killed by a horse, George, son of Daniel Shaw, 34. March 8, of consumption, Caroline Green, wife of George Shaw, 29. April 12, killed by a horse, Daniel Shaw, 75.

In Pepperell, Mr. Jonathan Messer, a revolutionary pensioner, formerly of Lunenburg, 81.

In Swanzey, at the Alms House, Abigail Simmons, 86. The Fall River Archetype says: "From the 16th year of her life to her death, she was supported by the town of Swanzey, which at 50c per week, including interest, would amount to $54,000.

At his residence in Hardin Co, Ohio, March 3, Rev. Alexander McDougal, in the 102d year of his age.—This valuable citizen took a part in the war of the revolution, and has been esteemed throughout his long life, for moral worth.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending April 17—27. Males, 16. Females, 9.—Stillborn, 2.

Of consumption, 2, cholera morbus, 1, intemperance, 2, long fever, 4, dropsy on the brain, 1, measles, 8, small pox, 2, child-bed, 1, debility, 1, dropsy in the head, 1, marasmus, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Boston, April 24.

Ashes. The sales of the week have been extremely limited, and prices remain the same as last report—Pot 5¼ a 5⅜ and Pearl 5⅜ a 5½c per lb.

Coals. The transactions are confined to small parcels at last week's prices.

Coffee. There has been a steady demand from the trade, and some parcels have been taken for shipment. Sales consist of 800 bags Porto Cabello 10⅜ a 10⅝c, and small parcels do 11c per lb; 200 Java 13c; 500 do Rio, 9¾ a 10½c; 700 do St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Fish. The market remains without any material alteration on the quotations of last week; sales about 5000 quintals large and small fish at $2 ... 2 67 per qtl; 100 bbls No. 1 Mackerel at $13 50 per bbl.

Hides. The transactions of the week consist of 5000 Buenos Ayres at 14c; a large parcel at Salem, 14c, 6 mos; 4000 do heavy, price not transpired; entire importation of 37,000 Calcutta Goat-skins, exact price not known; a few bales Calcutta Goat ... in the quoted rates; and Buffalo, 10½ a 11c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Molasses. There has been a better demand from the trade since the last report, and prices are sustained with rather more firmness. Sales consist to the ... four cargoes Cuba sweet, 20½c; and some small lots at 21c per gal; 300 hhds Trinidad, 24 a 25c per gal; 100 do Porto Rico, 18 a 20c, 6 mos; and by auction a lot of New Orleans at 28½c; and 85 hhds Porto Rico 25½ a 29c per gal, 4 mos cr.

Provisions. No change exists on the prices of last week, and the transactions have been quite limited.

Seed. The dull weather of the past week has rendered the market quite inactive.

Salt. An unexpected falling off in the demand for fishing Salts has been experienced; stocks here and at some of the principal outports are large; 200 hhds Liverpool coarse, were sold by auction at $2 20 per hhd, and 1700 sacks do, fine, $1 40 1 42 per bag.

Sugar. There has been more demand for Sugar the past week, the low prices having brought forward buyers. Sales to the trade of 7 a 800 boxes Havana brown, 7 a 7½c; 220 do white do, 9½ a 10½c per lb; 20 hhds Porto Rico, at 7½c per lb; and by auction ... hhds do do, $6 85 a 7 40 per 100 lbs; 200 boxes brown offered, 60 or 70 sold, $7 a 7 12½ per 100 lbs, residue withdrawn; 45 boxes white do, $8 50 a ... per 100 lbs, 4 mos cr.

Tea. The sales to the trade have been small at a slight advance on the prices of last week. The arrival of the ship Panama, at New York, from Canton, furnishes 17 days later intelligence; it was uncertain how the difficulty between the British and Chinese would terminate; the blockade still remained in force, and nothing official had transpired as to the progress of the negotiation. The Panama came in by a special permit, and has 7000 packages. Prices in consequence of this arrival, are rendered for the present altogether uncertain.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, April 24. Flour. There has been an increased demand for all descriptions, and prices for good retailing qualities are a shade higher. 4000 bbls Baltimore City Mills, Richmond and Fredericksburg, have been taken for shipping, at prices ranging from 4 75 to $5 per bbl, 2 and 4 mos cr; ... do Georgetown, $4 87½, cash; and a parcel on arrival at $4 81¼, cash; 500 do Howard St., $4 87½, ... 900 do Ohio, without selection, $5 per bbl, cash; one parcel, we believe, of this description, remains in first hands. The sales of Genesee during the week have been 12 a 1500 bbls good common and fancy brands, $5 16 a 5 27 per bbl; Troy, $5 18; the stock of all kinds in first hands has been essentially diminished by the operations of the past week, and holders are now more firm.

Grain. The market continues to sustain improving prices, the sales at the close exhibiting an advance of 3c per bushel, compared with the operations of the week. A cargo 4000 bushels white Corn was taken to-day at 55½c, and a cargo yellow flat, 2000 bushels do do, 59c; Southern round, 61c; ... bushels Southern Oats, 34 a 35c; and Northern ... per bushel.

New York, April 21. Flour. Sales ... a 4 87½ for common, $5 for good brands; Ohio ... a $5; Georgetown and Howard St. 4 75 a 4 81¼; small sales; no change in Rye Flour.

Grain. The market for Wheat is very quiet, no sales; sales of northern Rye for distilling ... Oats, northern, 38 a 39c, for large, 40c; Southern a 27c; a sale of ... measure, equal to 55c weight; ... ern not plenty at 53 a 54c.

Baltimore, April 19. Flour. Sales of Howard St. to a moderate extent from stores at 4 ... good common brands; sales from wagons at ... City Mills 4 62½; Susquehanna 4 56 a 4 62½.

Grain. Fair to prime Maryland red Wheat $1; yellow Corn, 50 a 51c; white, 48 a 49c; Maryland Oats, scarce at 35c; Virginia, 31c; Susquehanna Rye, 55c; Maryland, 50c.

Louisville, April 10. Flour. The market is rather dull. We quote the wholesale price of good brands at $3 40 a 3 50. Small sales at retail at a 3 87½. Stock light with small demand.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, April 19. At market ... Beef Cattle, 15 yoke Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 310 Sheep, and 970 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the small number at market, an advance was effected. We quote extra, $7 a 7 25; first quality, $6 75 a ...; second quality, $6 25 a 6 50; third quality, $5 ... $6.

Working Oxen—Sales at $72, 80, 90, 95 ... $105.

Cows and Calves—Sales, $20, 22, 28, 33, 35 ... $37.

Sheep—Lots at $3 75, 4 25, 4 65, and $5 ...

Swine—A small advance was effected. A large portion at market were sold at 4½c for Sows, ... for Barrows. A few lots at 4¾ a 5¼. At retail 6½c.

New York, April 19. 618 head Beef Cattle were offered, and the whole were disposed of at ... 9 50 per 100 lbs, averaging 8 25; 70 milch Cows offered; 45 sold at 20 a 35c each; 200 head of ... were offered, and sold at $3 a 5 50 each, according to quality.

Hay—Loose, by the load, 75 a 87½ per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	..
Spinach, per half peck	..	a	..
Dandelions, per half peck	..	a	..
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a	..
Turnips, half peck	6	a	..
Carrots, per bushel	..	a	..
Beets, per bushel	50	a	..
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	..
" " " bushel	50	a	..
Parsley, half peck	50	a	..
Cabbages, each	4	a	..
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	..
Lettuce, per head	6	a	..
Radishes, per bunch	10	a	..

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a	..
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	..
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	..
Lemons, per doz	17	a	..
Oranges, " "	25	a	..
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	..
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	..
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	..

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	18	a	..
" firkin	18	a	..
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	..
" four meal	4	a	..
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	..
Beef, fresh, per lb	8	a	..
Do corned	6	a	..
Do smoked	..	a	..
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	..
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, fresh	8	a	..
" salted	7½	a	..
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a	..
" Western, do do	8½	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	..
" Western, per keg	8½	a	..

r lb	8	a	10
s, per lb		a	8
	4	a	8
	4	a	6
s, per lb	12	a	16
, per lb	10	a	15
per dozen		a	
per lb	6	a	12½
r lb		a	

SEED MARKET.

Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" white, per bag	10 00	a	
eed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Seed, " "	3 00	a	4 00
ed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
American, do do		a	
Northern, per pound	12	a	13
Southern, " "	7	a	8
Foreign, " "		a	
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Lucerne, or French	25	a	33
, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	3 75
, bushel, northern		a	1 50
Southern, bush		a	55
l Grass, "	3 00	a	
"	2 00	a	2 50
eat "		a	1 00
ea Wheat "	3 00		
Rye "		a	1 00

AL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 50
ttle, do	11 00	a	12 00
do	11 00	a	12 00
, do		a	9 00
Orchard, do do		a	9 00
Mountain, do do		a	9 00
per chaldron		a	6 50
al, per basket	32	a	37
n Wood, dry, per cord		a	7 00
ry do do, do do		a	5 00
ry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

s Ayres, dry hide per lb		a	14
mbuco, dry salted	10	a	11
rande		a	14
lvador		a	
hau		a	11
ruis		a	
Indian	11	a	12
	13	a	15
, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
a, cow, green salted	87	a	1 35
" " light		a	
dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
country, per lb	27	a	29
ore, city tannage	29	a	30
dry hide	23	a	25
York, red, light	22	a	24
" middling	29	a	22
" overweight	18	a	20
" slaughter	21	a	22
dry hide	21	a	22
ther Upper in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

rican, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" ½ "	36	a	40
" ¾ "	44	a	46
d Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

nnaston, per cask	80	a	90
nden	75	a	80
ang, St. George Co's		a	
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
2d quality		a	1 00
common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

ern Screwed, per ton	14 00	a	14 50
Country, per hundred	95	a	1 05
	50	a	60

HOP MARKET.

ort, Mass. 1840, per lb	25	a	28
" "		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

ton, 220 lbs. cask	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

Seed Barley.

RIME Seed Barley for sale by the subscriber.
LEWIS GOURGAS.
ston, April 24, 1841. 3w

ebig's Organic Chemistry,

its application to Agriculture, first American dition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This published and for sale by HOVEY & CO., Agri- al Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' 5t—apr24

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm in one hundred miles of the same; the balance, pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** good, with all the conveniences necessary for a g; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm use**, 3 large **Barns**, Sheds, Carriage House, -barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be giv- any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FANON- ton, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEX- DER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscri- on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

alisor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Advertisement Extra!

HE Subscriber having enlarged his store and made a new arrangement in business, would re- ctfully invite his friends and the public to call and mine his splendid stock of **Cloths, Cassimeres, tings, and Ready-made Clothing**, which is t of richness and durability are inferior to none in city. Ready-made Garments on lower floor— th and Cutting rooms up stairs.

Having engaged the valuable services of Mr. John zer and Mr. A. Thomas, as cutters, he is prepared make as genteel a Coat, Pants, Vest, or any article stituting a gentleman's wardrobe, at 20 or 25 per t. less price than can be purchased elsewhere in the y.

The readers will ask how I can sell less? I will in- m them:—1st. My rent is one half the rent of a k building, being wood. 2d. My business is all h on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to k quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase goods from first hands in Boston and New York kets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent less price n is usually paid. 4th. I do not trust one-half o sales, and make my other customers pay for the s sustained in trusting.

Dark nothing to show my goods, or to make my rment to order; and if it does not suit, and is not aper than can be purchased elsewhere, I do not ask purchaser to take it.

P. S. London Fashions received monthly.— Particular attention to the Cutting of Garments.

32 and 34 Ann St., opposite Merchant's Row, ston. G. W. SIMMONS.

apr17—5w

New White Carrot.

50 LBS. of the new White Altringham or Bel- gian **Carrot Seed**; the most profitable of all cultivation, and in very high estimation both in gland and France for its beauty and productiveness. ported by the subscriber from England, as the most ghly deserving, together with specimens of the roots. ice, $1 50 per lb. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 17. 2w

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

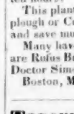
In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

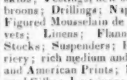
Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods**, which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variery; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Honiton Veils; Rich Furniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Framingham, April 1, 1341. E. H. WARREN.

tf—apr3

For Sale, a Farm,

IN the pleasant town of Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, and 14 from Lowell. It contains about 110 acres of good **Land,** 20 of which is wood-land, and the remainder is divided into lots of Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing and Orcharding, and mostly fenced with stone wall. It has a good supply of never failing water, and good and convenient buildings on the same, pleasantly situated on the county road leading from Concord to Harvard, about 1½ miles west of the Court House, and the same distance from the Factory Village, and near the District School-House.

For further information inquire of the Subscribers, on the premises. S. & L. HOSMER.

Concord, March 19, 1841. 6w

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. CLAPP, Walpole. Also, Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** the best Hoe ever made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Good opportunity for a Farmer.

THE owner of a Farm in a healthy situation about two miles from the City of Washington, is desirous of obtaining a Superintendant of a Farm. He wishes for a regularly bred Farmer; and to such an one he would offer such favorable terms in money,—house rent, fuel, provisions, &c. as to make it an inducement for a temperate and industrious man to enter into an agreement to take the management of the farm for a term of years.

For further particulars, personal application may be made to JOSEPH WILLARD, No. 20, Court st., Boston. 3w. April 10.

Apple Grove Boarding School.

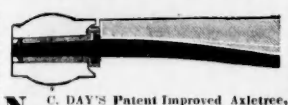
For Young Ladies' and Misses'.

THE Spring and **Summer** Term of this School, will commence 4th mo. 21st. 1841, under the instruction of E. G. Wing, who will pay particular attention to the moral, intellectual, and physical education of her pupils.

TERMS—$20 00 for board and tuition, for the common and higher branches of an English education; $2 00 extra for each additional language.

Sandwich, April 10, 1841. 3w

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axletree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axletrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with six fireplaces well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoug Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

For Sale.

ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about **140 Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn 80** feet long and **36** feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired. JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch inmensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

A Good Chance for a Mechanic.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. JOHN LENTELL as a Shoe-Shop, over the bookstore of BOYNTON & MARSHALL, first door west of the Framingham Hotel, will be to rent on the first of May next. This will afford a pleasant and central stand for a Shoemaker or other mechanic. Enquire of the subscribers in Framingham, or of WM. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., at his office, No. 5 Exchange St., Boston.

BOYNTON & MARSHALL.

Framingham, April 3, 1841. 3w—apr10

Berkshire Boar.

FOR sale, a full-blood **Berkshire Boar,** 11 months old. Apply to J. A. WILLARD, Cambridgeport.

Cambridgeport, April 6, 1841. 3w*—apr10

Chelsea House.

TO BE LET, that noted stand for a Tavern, the Chelsea House, now occupied by Mr. C. M. Taft; possession given immediately. Apply to J. C. FENNO, Agent for the Winnisimmet Co.

N. B. Mr. Taft takes the Maverick House, at East Boston. As it is already furnished, he will sell his Furniture on favorable terms.

April 3. tf.

Grass Seed.

100 BIERCES and Barrels Western Clover.
40 do do Eastern do.
10 do do White do
800 Bushels new Eastern Herds Grass.
2000 do do Red Top, of very superior quality, for sale by CHARLES B. DANA, No. 1, Central Wharf. 5w—apr3

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, Cast solid Ox Bells, Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, opposite Eliot St., Boston.

mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work to the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and faithful investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, and **its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moures, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these Ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of **Oxford,** about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk ramies. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms:** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

Stocks made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at W.M. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

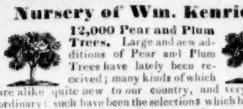
feb6—eq6m

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar...Nov. Feb.
Frauereal d'Etc. Aug. Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Arenburg of the
Bartlett ... Aug. Sept.	French. ... Nov. Feb.
Beurree d'Amanlis. Sept.	Easter Beurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon ..... Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise.. Oct. Nov.	Winter.
Duchesse d'Angoleme...	
Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

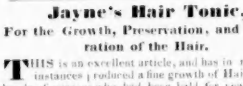
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 1. eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clover,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—marc16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Meare, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly on hand for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the time I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am finished with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; F. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Isaac Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Hernia or Rupture--Trusses Applied.

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy of Hernia or Rupture,* he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recommended **Truss,** for *Umbilical,* single or double *Inguinal, Femoro Inguinal,* and *Femoral Hernia* or *Rupture.* This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of Drs. Warren, Hayward, and Walker, in addition to many other respectable testimonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads,* of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be refunded. Persons in need of such an instrument can refer to a separate apartment and receive suitable attention, free of *extra expense.* Physicians residing in the country can have their orders duly attended to, and receive *printed* directions for applying the Truss, by sending the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia,* and what the extent of the Ruptured parts—also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assortment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS,
No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russette, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, March 13, 1841. 8w

C. W. Brabrook,

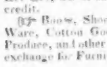
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE,
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse.

7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A

POETRY.

I Hear Thy Voice, O Spring!

I hear thy voice, O Spring!
Its flute-like tones are floating through the air,
Winning my soul, with their wild ravishing,
From earth's heart-wearying care.

Divinely sweet thy song—
But yet, methinks, as near the groves I pass,
Low sighs on viewless things are borne along,
Tears gem the springing grass.

For where are they, the young,
The loved, the beautiful, who when thy voice,
A year agone, along these valleys rung,
Did hear thee and rejoice?

Thou seek'st for them in vain—
No more they'll greet thee in thy joyous round;
Calmly they sleep beneath the murmuring main,
Or moulder in the ground.

Yet peace, my heart be still!
Look upward to yon azure sky, and know
Th heavenlier music now their bosoms thrill,
Where balmier breezes blow.

For them hath bloomed a Spring,
Whose flowers perennial deck a holier sod,
Where music is the song that seraphs sing,
Whose light the smile of GOD!

[ORIGINAL.]

The Town of Dorchester.

Dorchester is famous for its beautiful country seats, and the excellent order in which its roads are kept. Some of the latter are of almost rail-road smoothness, and are well deserving of emulation by many of our country towns, which are quite negligent in this respect. This town has accomplished much for the cause of education, and in the active interest it manifests in public schools. Within a short time since it has erected six school-houses, in place of other unhealthy and incommodious ones, at an expense of $23,000. They are each two stories in height, of handsome architecture, and finished in a neat and attractive style.—Rising from amidst the villages in the different districts, they present a fine appearance, and are highly creditable to the people who sustain them. The society under the official care of Rev. Mr. Cunningham, has within the past summer erected a beautiful church, in a retired situation, which, as you approach it from this city, seems completely surrounded with clustering trees. We notice quite a pretty building near the Meeting house of Rev. Mr. Hall, appropriated, we understand, to lectures, concerts, exhibitions, &c. Standing conspicuously on elevated ground, it attracts one's attention as an ornament to the place. While writing of public buildings, we are forcibly reminded of our surprise on seeing so miserable a public-house in the village of the Lower Mills. From the many other attractions of Dorchester, and its proximity to Boston, one would naturally expect to visit a handsome and commodious hotel; but this is a mere tottering remnant, dark and disagreeable, and quite unworthy of existence in this age of improvement. We hope the villagers will act upon the hint, and immediately erect a structure, inviting to the traveller, and ornamental to their flourishing town. Beautiful churches and school-houses express a highly discerning taste, but the want of a good hotel evinces a sad oversight. The purest principles of the sacred desk, and the deepest truths of scientific and literary acquirements are in great danger of contamination when near the influence of a smoky tap room. We trust to see our wishes gratified when next we passthrough Dorchester. The Neponset River, separating Milton from this town, is a considerable stream and is made to perform much labor. Cotton, woollen, and iron factories, and chocolate, corn, saw, and paper mills, are in successful operation upon it. The starch and sizing manufactory of the Messrs. Liversidge is situated on its bank, and produces large quanties of a fine article. The extensive playing-card establishment of "Crehore & Co.," though propelled by steam-power, overlooks this stream and takes the water for its various uses from this source. The machinery used in making the cards is probably unequalled by any in the country for the facility of its operations, and the quality of its work. Within a few years, the enterprising proprietors have introduced many original improvements, which enable them to produce a beautiful article with little manual labor. Dorchester formerly contained *three* large manufactories of playing-cards, but the general revulsions of trade within the past five years have compelled two of them to suspend operations. Boots, shoes, hats, cabinet ware, tin and block tin, leather, wearing apparel, soap and candles, are also manufactured here, the aggregate amount of which in one year was $457,400.

The first water mill in the country was erected on Neponset river in the year 1633. It is at present navigable by vessels of 200 tons burthen to the head of tide water. Dorchester was the *Mattapan* of the Indians, and in the woods which yet stand on the banks of the Neponset, the devoted apostle Eliot dispensed scripture truths to large collections of our savage aborigines. The old burying ground in Dorchester is of rare value to the antiquarian, being filled with ancient slabs and head-stones, bearing most curious epitaphs and inscriptions.—The oldest date is about 1641. A singular trait in a portion of the people of Dorchester is their association in matters of benevolence, mutual improvement, pleasures or business with their townsmen on the Milton side of the water. We notice "*Dorchester and Milton Bank*"—"*Dorchester and Milton Library*"—"*Dorchester and Milton Lyceum*," &c.; an unusual union of separate towns.

Within a month or two since, there deceased in Dorchester, Mr. Asa Pierce, a very eccentric person, whose peculiarities we cannot forbear noticing. From some cause unknown, or now forgotten, he early in life withdrew from intercourse with society, and desired neither the favor nor friendship of his nearest relatives.—With just sufficient property to keep alive the most miserly feelings, he lived from year to year, reaping no higher enjoyment than to witness the undiminished value of his coins. Without sufficient trust in man to place his wealth at interest, he hugged it closely to himself, and left but little more at his death, than he originally possessed. Hating women even more than his own sex, he isolated himself from all association with either, and young children who chanced to meet him would often tremble with fear, on account of his hideous appearance and surly looks. He subsisted mostly on vegetables, cultivated exclusively by his own hands, and in their season, eels, herring, cod, and other fish which are found in the river near his estate. Rum and cider were his principal drinks, and at his death, nearly a barrel of each was found near his bed.—His dress was composed entirely of coarse blue frocking, cut and sewed by himself, in the rudest manner. When one suit was nearly worn out, another was put over it without removal of the old remnants, so that at no one time had he upon him less than five thicknesses of clothing; his last sickness was of a dropsical nature, probably contracted by his exceedingly gross method of living. He desired no one to attend him during this state, and rejected every offer of kind assistance. When asked what he most wished for in his last moments, he convulsively replied—"*Life and money.*" Reading was a pleasure unknown to him, and not a book was found in his possession, excepting an old Bible, which however starving rats had nearly robbed of all its leaves! There are many striking things connected with the life of this singular man, but which we have no space to mention. "He died as the fool dieth," and not a tear is shed for his memory.—Though possessed of sufficient means to command a large share of this world's enjoyments, he yielded to an insatiate lust for gain, and finally left the thorns which beset his own life, to bloom as flowers for those into whose hands they now have passed.

Dorchester was first settled in 1630, the date of the settlement of Boston. It took its name from Dorchester in England, whence many of the settlers emigrated. It was incorporated in the same year, and then included most of the towns of Milton, Stoughton, Canton and Sharon. We are told these lands were obtained from the Indians by purchase and not by combat. Dorchester furnished pioneers for many other parts of the country. A party from this town crossed the wilderness in fourteen days, and settled Hartford, now a Connecticut city, in 1634—half that number of *hours* are now sufficient for such an emigration. In 1695 another party emigrated to South Carolina, and gave the name of Dorchester to a town in that State.

Dorchester has a very rich soil considering its proximity to the ocean. It produces vegetables, fruits, and flowers in perfection. Its surface is greatly variegated, presenting a continued succession of picturesque and delightful views of the country, the city and the sea. Its hill tops and vallies are decorated with farm houses and tasteful villas, and no where can be found the union of town and country enjoyments more complete. The beautiful and the useful Neponset river washes the whole southern border of the town, and in addition to the navigation which it affords it furnishes a valuable water power for mills.

"Dorchester heights" are famous in the annals of the revolution. These, with about 600 acres of territory now belong to the city of Boston, from which may be still seen the intrenchments which were thrown up in a night by order of our beloved Washington, when he considered our relatives, the British, had unreasonably prolonged their family visit in the capital, and needed a modest hint that it was high time to depart.

The first settlers here as elsewhere in New England suffered exceedingly for the want of provisions, and many were dependent on the friendly aid of the Indians, who brought them corn in exchange for fish. It seems a little singular that the whites were so long in learning how to raise this Indian maize. Corn is grown with very little labor on any new lands not better than those of Dorchester, whenever the settlers choose to girdle the trees and set a fire. Twenty bushels to the acre is a very moderate crop, and obtained without hoeing or ploughing in many of the new lands in New England. How then are we to account for the fact that the enterprizing first settlers should live for many years half starved on rich lands which could be purchased for a gallon of rum to the acre, which acre could be fitted in many places for planting at an expense of a single day's work? We answer that all improvements in Agriculture—all new modes of rearing crops—all efforts to introduce new vegetables have ever been met by prejudiced opposition. Hence the potato, which is now considered one of the first necessaries of life, was not allowed for two hundred years to obtain so much room in the garden as the onion or the parsnip. Indian corn was brought here from Virginia, and various kinds of provision from Ireland and from Holland.

We have often quoted the early historian, Johnson. In his "Wonder working Providence" he says "The forme of this towne is almost like a serpent, turning her head to the northward, over against Tomson's island and the castle, her body and wings being chiefly built on are filled somewhat thick with houses, onely that one of her wings is cleft; her Tayle being of such large extent that Shee can hardly draw it after her."

At that time according to his account, the number of dwelling houses was 140. The number of trees—fruit trees probably—were near 1500. "Cowes and other Cattell," 450. He says "The first Pastor called to feede them was the Reverend and Godly Mr. Maverick." Among the first settlers was George Minot, a ruling elder of the Church thirty years. He erected a dwelling house in that part of Dorchester where the pleasant village of Neponset now stands. That house is now standing, and is doubtless one of the oldest houses in the country. It is in good repair, and has ever remained in possession of Mr. Minot's lineal descendants.

This house is celebrated for the heroism displayed by a female. A party of Indians stopped at elder Minot's house and demanded food and drink—on being refused they threatened vengeance, and the chief left an Indian in ambush in order to effect it. Soon after, when all the family were out, except one young woman and two small children, this Indian attacked the house, fired at the young woman, but missed his mark. She placed the children under two brass kettles, told them to be quiet, loaded Mr. Minot's gun, and shot the Indian in his shoulder. He made a second attack, and on attempting to enter the house she threw a shovel full of live coals into his face, and they lodged in his bosom. On this the Indian fled and was found dead the next day in the woods. The Indian's name was *Chickataubut*.—The government of the Bay presented this brave young woman with a silver wristband, on which her name was engraved, with this motto, "*She slew the Narrhagansit hunter.*"

The present population of Dorchester is 4450—being one hundred and six less than in 1837.

The Climate of Cuba.

Extract from a letter published in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The climate of Cuba is genial, bland and beyond comparison. While you have been suffering with storms and a severe winter, we have had here a January and February like our May and June, and with flowers, we have had every fruit in reasonable abundance. Oranges are here in profusion all the year, like apples at the North in October; and while the trees are fragrant with blossoms for a coming crop, the fields of sugar cane are verdant like our most beautiful meadows. The estates, according to their extent have from one to several hundred thousand coffee trees, planted on lines six feet apart, and to range either way; they are white and fragrant with blossoms in February, March, and April; and produce their corresponding crops in the fall months. The buildings are generally placed somewhat to the centre, half a mile or more from the road, with an avenue of four rows of palm trees—and often outside rows of mango interspersed with orange trees, all presenting an appearance of elegance and beauty with which we have nothing to compare.

St. Marks, on the southern side of the island, about 70 miles distant from Havana, is the favorite coffee district. It is an extensive plain of many miles, just rising above the level of the sea, and with the shell and coral, forming a kind of lime rock thinly covered with soil, and ornamented with trees. On the road to this district you pass San Antonia, a small village remarkable for a stream of water almost large enough for a boat, passing through the village and *suddenly running into a cave and disappearing forever.*—Five hundred or a thousand dollars would divert the stream, and afford water-power and irrigation to a country suffering at some seasons by drought, to such an extent as to cause the loss of many of its cattle."

Sugar and Coffee.

The consumption of sugar in Great Britain is estimated at about 29 lbs annually for each individual. According to Dr. Bowring, the annual consumption of the population of the German League is 3 9-10 lbs per head—and in France, the annual consumption is about 5 lbs a head. The average annual consumption per head on the continent of Europe is about 2 1-2 lbs. It will thus be seen that there exists a universal desire for sugar, and price alone is the chief limit to an almost indefinite consumption.

In 1808, when the duty on coffee, the produce of British plantations, was two shillings a pound, it was beyond the reach of the poorer classes of consumers—the consumption was only one million of pounds—producing a revenue of £161,246. But in 1824, the duty was reduced to sixpence, and the consumption in 1839 rose to 26,789 945 lbs, annually, producing a revenue of £779,000—thus showing that high duties on an article is not the most eligible mode of increasing a revenue, any more than high fares is the proper way to secure the dividends of railroad stock. [Mer. Journal.

WINDSOR POST-OFFICE. At a Parish meeting, duly notified, the legal voters interested in the Post Office, assembled at the Court House on Tuesday of last week, and after organizing and deciding that all persons over twenty-one years, be allowed to vote, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Postmaster, when Preston Merrifield was declared to be duly nominated. A committee consisting of C. Cooledge, Esq, the President and Secretary, was appointed to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the Postmaster General.

This is right, and we are glad to notice that in many places where a change of Postmaster is called for, the open and fair expression of the wish of the people is allowed and ascertained. Such meetings are getting to be very popular.—Bellows Falls Gazette.

THE RULING PASSION. Two of the clergymen of Philadelphia stated in their respective churches during sermon, last Sabbath, that recently, in Southwark, a poor woman lost her child; her kind neighbor procured a decent coffin and shroud and had the child prepared for interment; they had no sooner left the house than the mother removed the child from the coffin, disrobed it of the shroud, went out and pawned both articles for rum.

Peter Robinson the Murderer.

This strange compound of folly and low cunning, was hanged at New Brunswick on Friday of last week between the hours ten and eleven, A. M. From the New York Sun we copy the following particulars.

Although the official intimation that the execution was to be strictly private was generally known, yet at an early hour of the day, which was extremely fine, great numbers of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts were observed proceeding to the city. It seemed as if the whole rural population had turned out—men, women and children, on foot or in vehicles of every description, from the humblest milk cart, to smart "two-horse wagons." For a considerable time before the hour fixed for the execution, a dense crowd surrounded the prison, in front of which a lofty barricade had been erected, so as to completely exclude the whole front of the building. The roofs of the adjacent houses and of a Roman Catholic Chapel immediately opposite the prison, however, were literally crowded with adventurous spectators, a few of whom were rewarded for their pains by witnessing the awful spectacle.

Volunteer companies of military, composed of the Artillery and City Guard, were stationed in front of the jail, to restrain the crowd, who behaved in a very quiet and orderly manner.

Throughout the last night of his existence on earth, Robinson exhibited the same reckless character to which such repeated reference has been made.

During the night and immediately before the convict left his cell, religious exercises were conducted by the clergy who attended the prisoner. In these exercises Robinson joined, singing the appropriate hymns which were used on the melancholy occasion in a clear tone of voice. About 10 o'clock on the night of Thursday he had the last interview with his wife, but manifested very little emotion.

In the morning he shook his head, and said,—"Well, I've had three good hours of sleep!" and expressed a wish that his hour would soon come.

At twenty-two and a half minutes past 10 o'clock, precisely, the convict, dressed in his shroud and cap, was brought out on the platform, attended by Dr. Howe of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Sheriff and his officers. At this moment as the bright beams of the sun shone full and strong on his doomed head, Robinson manifested a slight trace of emotion; but so slight and transient was the change as to be scarcely observable. His gait was unaltering, and with a firm foot he stepped upon the platform.

In a very few minutes his cap was drawn over his eyes, the rope adjusted, and the wretch elevated and swung off.

Most unfortunately, however, at this moment, THE NOOSE SLIPPED, and by this very untoward and unlooked for accident, the ill-fated man was precipitated—unhurt on the platform, from an elevation of about four feet.

For a moment the attending officers of *justice were stunned by the occurrence;* but immediately the rope was again adjusted more securely. And now at this awful juncture, did the brutal coarseness of the wretch's feelings seem to give way. "Lord—have—mercy:" he uttered in a hollow hissing tone—a moment of voiceless agony followed—there was a scarcely perceptible convulsive shudder—and then the stillness of death reigned over the body of the MURDERER!

The body remained suspended for fifty two minutes. David W. Vail, Esq., the Mayor of New Brunswick, then ascended to the top of the barricade and said:

"I am requested by the sheriff to inform the populace that the execution is over, and the body removed. The military will take the station assigned to them, and the populace will please disperse and without hesitation."

The mob it seems, expected that their curiosity would have been gratified by at least a sight of the dead body, and that for that purpose it would have been exhibited to them on the street. The short speech of the Mayor convincing them of their error, when he concluded several persons in the crowd began to hiss, and one called out "Down with the sheriff!" The prison gate was then opened and the mob rushed in rather a tumultous manner but of course the body had been moved beyond their reach or their observation.

Several of the lower order of the multitude ascended the barricade, obtained possession of the rope employed in the execution, and commenced cutting it in pieces, which they threw among the mob outside, who were apparently more sensitive than the others, for they seemed to shrink from coming in contact with the loathsome fragments with unconcealed detestation.

At the time when our Reporter left New Brunswick, the crowd still remained in and about the prison.

THE SCHOOLMASTER REBUKED.—George Spalding, a schoolmaster at Lowell, was the other day mulcted in a fine of $10 and costs, for over-whipping one of his scholars, on whom he inflicted from 40 to 60 blows with a leather strap.

The Kingston (Canada) Chronicle dressed its columns in mourning on the receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Harrison.

☞The steam ship ACADIA left this port on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax and Liverpool, in charge of Capt Scott, the first officer, Capt. Miller being seriously ill, and unable to go out in the ship. She carried out eighty-five passengers, sixteen of whom will stop at Halifax. The number of letters in her mail was about 7500. She also carried seven large bags of newspapers.

Arrival of the Columbia.

Sixteen Days Later from England.

By the arrival at this port Monday evening at 7 o'clock of the steamer Columbia, Capt. Judkins, in fifteen days from Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 3d. inst., have been received. The Columbia sailed on the morning of the 4th.—She brought 85 passengers from Liverpool, 30 of whom were left at Halifax, at which port she took on board 18 passengers for this city. Jared Sparks, the historian, is among the passengers. The letter bag of the Columbia is not so large as those brought on some former occasions, the Great Western having sailed from Bristol on the 3d.

The President had not arrived out when the Columbia sailed, and her protracted absence (24 days) gave rise to much anxiety. It was conjectured she had put into Fayal (as did the Liverpool on one occasion) for a supply of coals.—The packet ship Virginian, which sailed on the 14th, three days after the President, arrived at Liverpool on the second. The Britannia arrived on the 31st.

It was intended that the Great Western should touch at Halifax on this passage, but this intention was afterwards abandoned, and she was to proceed direct to New York.

The news brought by this arrival is of less importance. No change is noticed in the complexion of political affairs. A slight depression was felt in the cotton market. An improvement was visible in the English funds and was attributed to the growing belief that friendly relations with the United States would be preserved.

The tone of the English press in relation to the M'Leod affair had greatly moderated, and the opinion was universally expressed that hostilities could not grow out of his detention. A belief in the innocence of M'Leod, and that he would finally be acquitted, generally prevailed. Equal confidence was not felt, however, that the other disputed question with this country would be amicably settled. In relation to the right of search claimed and exercised by the English cruisers on the African coast, the Times says:

"What may subsequently come of the other unsettled disputes respecting the north-eastern boundary, and the right of search on the African coast, it were mere folly to conjecture. It is perfectly clear that our national rights on those points cannot be surrendered without equal injury to the security of our Canadian possessions, and to the humane wardenship in regard to the slave trade which this country is irrevocably pledged to exercise. That we may eventually be involved in war on such grounds is far from being impossible; but in the mean time we console ourselves with the reflection, that 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'

President Harrison's inaugural address was copied into the London papers, and, of course gave rise to much comment. By some of the papers, it was severely criticised; and by others praised. The London Herald condemns it for a want of explicitness. The Liverpool Mail, after *ridiculing the classical allusions of the* address says:—"The whole composition, indeed, is calculated to convey a very low idea of the education of a leading and popular man in the 'great' republic; and fully warrants us in asserting, which 'we have recently had occasion to do, that intellect and intelligence are sadly on the decline in the United States." How little does the author of the address now feel the censures of the severest critic, or the applause of the warmest friend?

The Gov. Fenner has gone to pieces on the coast of Wales. The beach for 60 miles along the east was thickly strown with portions of the wreck. Several trunks, containing large sums of money and wearing apparel, had been found.

It will be recollected that this is the vessel which was recently wrecked on the coast and lost all her passengers, and all her hands but two.

It is said that Don Miguel had consented to renounce his claims to the throne of Portugal, on condition that his title and estates should be restored to him.

The largest diamond known to exist in the world is in possession of the king of Portugal, and is valued at the enormous sum of fifty seven millions of pounds sterling, or about two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars.

The following we extract from the London Sun of April 1st:

"Not a trace of the insolent tone which pervaded Mr. Pickins' Report is to be found in any of those Journals. On the contrary, the strongest hopes are expressed that Mr. McLeod will speedily be set at liberty and that the question at issue between the two Governments will be brought to an amicable adjustment. The fact is, all the respectable people of the United States, are no less ashamed of Mr. Pickens and his Committee, than of the mob of Lockport, and are justly anxious to separate themselves from madmen who would embroil the two countries so intimately united, merely to gratify a spirit of wicked revenge or disappointed ambition.

France.

Paris dates are to the 1st April. The journals are a good deal occupied with the debates on the fortification bill. The bill passed the Chamber of Peers (in nearly the same form as framed by M. Thiers) on the 1st, by a vote of 147 to 35. A rise in the funds was experienced, notwithstanding.

The *Commerce* states that a petition had been presented to the Chamber of Peers demanding that the national representation should meet out of Paris when the capital should be surrounded with fortifications, it being impossible for the Legislature to deliberate with becoming freedom under the artillery of the ramparts.

Eccentric Hospitality.

During the late American war, a soldier who had been honorably discharged being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Pat.—And who the divil are you?

Soldier.—My name is John Wilson.

Pat.—And where the divil are you coming from John Wilson?

Sol.—From the American army, Erie, sir.

Pat.—And what do you want here?

Sol.—I want shelter to-night; will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep there to-night?

Pat.—Divil take me if I do John Wilson.

Sol.—On your kitchen floor, sir!

Pat.—Not I by, the Hill o' Howth.

Sol.—In your stable, then?

Pat.—I'm hanged if I do that either.

Sol.—I'm dying with hunger; give me but a bone and a crust; I ask no more.

Pat.—Divil blow me if I do, sir.

Sol.—Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

Pat.—Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such thing.

Sol.—Sir I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy. I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Pat.—Reject you; who the divil said a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now, by the powers, I think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have half-a-dozen soft feather beds all empty? No, by the Hill o' Howth, John, that I wont. In the second place you told me you were dying with hunger and wanted a bone and a crust to eat; now, honey, d'ye think I'll feed a hungry man on bones and crusts, when my house is full of fat pullets, and turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers, not I, sir, flat. In the third place, you asked me for some simple water to quench your thirst; now as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into my house, my honey; I'll blow me, but you shall sleep on the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my house can supply, which thank heaven, is not of the worst; you shall drink as much water as you choose, provided you mix it with plenty of good wine, and provided also you prefer it. Come in my honest man, come in, and feel yourself at home; you shall never be said that Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who has been fighting for the dear country which gives him protection.

Counterfeiters Foiled.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that about three months since it was ascertained that a heavy shipment of dies and all the apparatus necessary for counterfeiting the coin of the U. S., had been made from France to New York. The police both in this city and Philadelphia were acquainted with the facts, and measures were immediately adopted to intercept the apparatus. In this, however, the officers were unsuccessful. The dies, &c. reached the country, and it is believed at Philadelphia, where the police are under the impression the counterfeiters engaged in having them manufactured and imported, at first intended to establish themselves and carry on their operations. A few weeks ago, High Constables Blaney and Hoffner, of Philadelphia, and Peter B. Walker, of this city, were put in possession of certain information which satisfied them that the gang had located and commenced their business in the northern part of Pennsylvania. Officers Blaney and Walker, one day last week left Philadelphia, and succeeded in tracking the coiners to Tioga county, where the retreat was discovered, and the whole of their implements, &c. of coinage, dies, crucibles, &c., together with a large quantity of spurious metal in sheets, ready for working, nearly one hundred files, and between eight hundred and one thousand skeleton keys, and impressions of keys of different descriptions, were found and seized upon. None of the gang, though unfortunately, were arrested. Every preparation, it appears, had been made for operating on an extensive scale. Dies for coining dollars, half dollars, quarters, eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, were recovered.

The dies are all of the most finished workmanship, and would have turned out coin equal in appearance to the genuine coin of the United States. The remainder of the machinery, which is very bulky, will arrive in a day or two. Officer Blaney left for Tioga again on Wednesday, for the purpose of bringing it, and of making, if possible, other discoveries and developments, and endeavoring to accomplish the arrest of some of the counterfeiters. The officers concerned in thus nipping in the bud the nefarious trade of this gang, certainly have won for themselves the highest credit. They have rendered the country a valuable service and they should not go unrewarded.

A man being capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say, why judgment of death should not be passed upon him. "Say?" replied he, "why, I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better. If you please sir, we'll drop the subject. "Mr. Sheriff," said the compassionate Judge "you, may let the *subject drop.*

The prisoners charged with attempting to set fire to the whale ship Wiscasset, and brought to this port in the ship Tybee, have been transferred to the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, and are in double irons.